

eukaryotic organisms, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) exposing said at least two different eukaryotic organisms, at least one of said organisms being a non-rodent, to said same pathogen in the presence of at least one candidate compound; and

(b) detecting inhibition or reduction of pathogenicity of said same pathogen as an indication that said candidate compound inhibits or reduces pathogenicity of said same pathogen in each of said eukaryotic organisms as a consequence of affecting the function of said common virulence factor in said pathogen.

18. (Once amended) The method of claim [14] 15, wherein said insect is a dipteran.

19. (Once amended) The method of claim [19] 18, wherein said dipteran is *Drosophila*.

22. (Twice Amended) A method for identifying a compound which inhibits or reduces pathogenicity of the same pathogen in a nematode and a plant, said same pathogen utilizing a common virulence factor to infect said nematode and said plant, comprising the steps of:

(a) exposing said nematode and said plant to said same pathogen in the presence of at least one candidate compound; and

(b) identifying a compound that inhibits or reduces pathogenicity of said same pathogen in said nematode and said plant as a consequence of affecting the function of